

PROSODIA
CONSTRUED,
AND

The meaning of the most
difficult words therein con-
tained, plainly illustrated;

B E I N G

An addition to the constructi-
on of *LILIE*'s Rules, and
of like necessary use.

By *Barnab. Hampton.*



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PROSODIA

CONSTRUED.

Prosodia Prosodie (that is to say, that part of Grammar. which teaches the right accenting or tuning of the syllables of words, and also the quantity of syllables, as Holioke writes:) est ea pars that part quæ which tradit teaches pronuntiationem rectam the right pronuntiation vocum of words: dicitur Latine it is called in Latin [after the Latin manner] accentus the accenting [or right tuning of] words in pronuntiation. Autem and Prosodia Prosodie dividitur is divided in Tonus into the tone [or tune,] Spiritum the breathing [in pronuntiation.] Tempus the time, [that is to say, the time for pronuntiation of a long syllable or a

short.] Tonus the tone, or tune est lex a law vel or nota a note [or mark] quâ whereby syllaba a syllable in dictione in a word elevatur is lifted up vel deprimitur or is pressed down. Autem and tonus the tone est triplex threefold. Acutus sharp [or lifted up,] Gravis Grave [great or pressed down,] Circumflexus the circumflex [or bowed about accent, or both lifted and pressed down after Ramus, after others lifted up like the acute accent.] Tonus acutus the acute [or sharp] accent est virgula obliqua an overthwart stroke [or dash] ascendens ascending [or going] in dextram up towards the right hand sic after this fashion ['] Gravis the grave [or pressed down accent or tone] est virgula obliqua an overthwart dash [or stroke] descendens descending in dex-

Profodia construed.

tram towards the right hand
ad hunc modum after this
manner [.] Circumflexus
the circumflex accent [or that
accent which being bowed a-
bout is both lifted up and pres-
sed down,] est is quiddam
consilium a certain thing
composed [or made] ex utrius-
que of them both hanc figurâ
of this figure or fashion [.]
Etiâ also Apoptrophus ad-
ditur huc may be added hi-
ther qui which est is quædam
pars circuli a certain part of
a circle appositâ set to in sum-
mo literæ on the top of the
letter, quam pinges which
you shall describe sic after
this fashion [.] Ostenditur
hanc notâ it is shewed by this
note or mark [or this note
sheweth] vocalem ultimam
the last vowel dictionis of the
word deesse is wanting [or
to be wanting:] ut as, Tan-
ton' me crimine dignum di-
xisti? pro tantone. Ne
whit dixisti me dignum hast
thou said that I am worthy
of tanto crimine so great
blame? Sunt there be spiritus
duo two breathings [or borow
the throat in pronunciation,
like the Hebrew guttural
letters, אהה] Asper the
rough [or harsh breathing]

& and lenis the mild [or
smooth:] Asper the harsh [or
rough breathing in pronun-
ciation] quo whereby syllaba
aspirata an aspirated syllable
[or a syllable of harsh pro-
nunciation] profertur is
pronounced: ut as, homo a
man or woman, honor bo-
nour. Lenis the mild, quo
whereby syllaba a syllable pro-
fertur is pronounced [or utte-
red] citra aspirationem with-
out harsh breathing in pronun-
ciation: ut as, Amo I love,
Onus a burden.

Regula prima the first rule
Tomorum of accents.

Dictio brevis a short word
 monosyllaba being of
 one syllable aut longa or a long
 one positione by position, acu-
 titur is made acute: ut as,
 mel honey, fel gall, pars part,
 pax peace. Longa natura a
 long word by nature circum-
 flectitur is made circumflex,
 [or circumflexed:] ut as, pês
 hope, flôs a flower, sôl the sun,
 thûs frankincense, râs the
 countrey In dissyllaba dicti-
 one in a word of two syllables,
 si if prior the former fuerit
 longa shall be long natura
 by nature posterior the latter
 brevis

Profodia construed.

brevis short, prior the former circumflectitur is circumflexed, ut as, Luna the moon, Mûsa a song. Acuitur it is made acute [or lifted up] in cæteris in other words : ut as, citus quick [or swift,] latus broad solers subtle [or cunning.] Si if dictio polysyllaba a word of many syllables habet bath penultimam the last syllable having one longam long, acuit eandem it maketh the same acute [or lifts it up] ut as, libertas liberty, penæces beathenish household gods. Sin but if habet it have penultimam the last syllable saving one brevem short acuit antepenultimam it maketh the syllable before the last save one acute [or lifts it up :] ut as, Dominus a Lord, Póntifex an Archbishop or Prelate. Composita words compounded a of facio the word facio to do excipiuntur are excepted ; ut as, benefácis thou dost well, malefácis thou dost evil, calefácit it maketh hot, frigefácit it maketh cold. At si but if penultima [understand the word syllaba syllable] the last syllable save one fuerit longa shall be long natura by nature. & and ultima the last syllable brevis short, penulti-

ma the last syllable save one circumflectitur is circumflexed : ut as, Românus a Roman, amâtor a lover. Composita the compound words, a of fit thou art made or done & and fit be is made or done acunt do lift up ultimam the last syllable : ut as, malefit it is ill done, calefit it is made hot, benefít it is well done, satisfít it is satisfied. Quia because hodie at this time [or in this age] propter imperitiam for the unskilfulness hominum of men circumflexus the circumflex accent vix discernitur is scarcely discerned [or distinctly known] ab acuto from the acute accent prolatione in pronunciation, Grammatici Grammarians considerunt have moved without all order [or have used promiscuously or in common] circumflexum the circumflex accent cum acuto with the acute accent [that is to say in respect of the tone or sound, otherwise they are not used promiscuously.] Sunt there are quinque five things quæ which perturbant do very much trouble regulas totorum the rules of the accents, differentia the difference transponit transposeth [or removeth]

Proſodia conſtrued.

maveth] *tonum* *the* [*tone or*]
accent : ut *as*, *una* together
adverbium *an* *adverb* acuit
ultimam makes the laſt ſylla-
ble acute [*or liſts it up*] ne vi-
deatur that it may not ſeem
eſſe to be *nomen* a noun.
Sic ſo eò *thither*. aliò to ano-
ther place, aliquò ſomewhi-
ther. *continuo* by and by
[*forthwith*], *ſedulo* diligent-
ly, porro moreover, fortè by
chance, quà which way, ali-
quà by ſome way. *nequa* leſt
any way, illò *thither*, falſò
faſly. citò quickly, ferè al-
moſt, planè manifeſtly [*or*
plainly] & alia and others id
genus of that kind : puta the
word puta pro for ſicut. po-
nè pro for poſt afterword,
coram in preſence, *circum* on
every part, aliàs elſewhere, or
otherwiſe. palàm openly, ergò
this word ergò therefore con-
junctio a conjunction, ſed but
ergò pro for cauſa a cauſe
circumſpectitur is circumſlex-
ed : ut *as*, *venimus* we came
illius ergò for his ſake [*or*
cauſe.] Igitur therefore hæc
omnia all theſe, ſicut Græca
acutiſſonâ like as Græek words
of an acute ſound [*or ac-*
cent] quidem indeed acui-
entur are ſounded acute [*or*
are liſted up] in fine ſententi-

arum in the end of ſentences,
verò but in conſequentia ver-
ba among words following
[*them*] *gravantur* they are
[*ſounded or*] made grave
tones [*or preſſed down*.] Sic ſo
cauſa differentia [*for the*
cauſe of difference. or] for dif-
ference ſake, antepenultima
the laſt ſyllable ſav: two ſul-
penditur is liſted up in his
in theſe. Déinde afterword,
próinde therefore, périnde
even as. aliquando ſometimes,
néquando leſt at any time, hū-
juſq; and of this ſort, álonge
far off. délonge from a far,
déinceps afterword, dúntaxat
only, cēorſum downward,
quápropter wherefore. quíni-
mo but that more is, ením verò
forſooth, propémódum almoſt
[*in a manner*], ádmodum ve-
ry much [*yea*.] áſſabre work-
man like [*cunningly*], intereá
loci in the mean while, nihil-
óminus yet revertheleſs, pauló-
minus a little leſs [*ſomewhat*
leſs] cūm when non ſunt they
are not orationes diverſæ di-
vers Speeches, nri ſunt as are
pube tenus up to the middle,
crurum tenus up to the ſhanks:
enim for non ſunt compoſita
they are not compound words,
velut as, hætenus [*thas* far]
hitherto, quatenus how far.

[*ſo*

Prosodia construed.

[so far as] & and reliqua the
 rest ejus generis of that kind
 [or sort:] Transpositio trans-
 position [or removing of
 words] invertit tonum [turns
 or] changeitb the [tone or] ac-
 cent, id quod that which ve-
 nit comes in usu in use in præ-
 positionibus among præposi-
 tions, quæ which postpositæ
 being set after gravantur are
 made grave tones: ut as,
 Per transtra through the seats
 & and remos oars or rowers.
 Imperium the rule [or govern-
 ment] is te penes in the pow-
 er of thee. Attractio attraction
 [or drawing together] mutat
 tonum changeitb the accent,
 cum when conjunctio inclina-
 tiva an enclitical conjunction
 [or a conjunction that gives
 his accent to the last syllable
 of the word before him] se-
 quitur followeth post voca-
 bulum aliquod after any
 word: ut as, que and [or
 both] ne whether, vel or [or
 either.] Enim for hæ partic-
 ulæ these particles attrahunt
 do draw accentum the accent
 [or tone] syllabæ præceden-
 ti to the syllable before going
 que and acuumt eam do make
 this syllable acute, [or lift it
 up:] ut as, Liminâq; both the
 thresholds [by Synecdoche the

Temple] que and laurus the
 laurels dei of [the feigned
 god] Apollo: [It may be con-
 strued,] Que both lumina the
 lights laurusque and the lau-
 rils dei of God: Sic so Dum,
 sis, nam, parelca are things
 added. Autem but ubi where
 est there is manifesta com-
 positio a manifest compositi-
 on, tonus the accent non vari-
 atur is not varied: ut as, Dé-
 nique finally, únique verily,
 itaque therefore, úndique on
 every side, hícne is this
 he? & and hujusmodi of
 this sort. Tamen notwith-
 standing ubique servat keep-
 eth tonum the accent sui
 temporis of his time, & and
 also ubiús. Concisio the
 cutting [short] transfert ex-
 weighs over tonum the accent
 cum when dictiones words
 castrantur are cut short per
 Syncopen by the figure Syn-
 cope, aut or Apocopen Apo-
 cope; tunc enim for then re-
 tinent they retain [or keep]
 tonum the accent dictionis
 integræ of the whole word:
 ut as, Virgili, Valéri, Mer-
 cúri, pro instead of Virgilií,
 Valerii, Mercurií. Sic also
 quedam Nomina certain
 nouns & and pronomina pro-
 nouns syncopata cut short

Prosodia construed.

by syncope circumflectunt ultimam do circumflex the last syllable; ut *as*, Arpinās one of Arpinum, Ravennās one of Ravenna, nostrās of our countrey or self, cujas of what countrey or self, &c. and so forth. Sic likewise donēc until a of donēcum. Sic so hūc hither, illūc thither, istūc thither, adhūc yet, hitherto, &c. and so forth, pro far hucce hither, illucce thither, &c. Et and composita compound words a of dic, duc, fac, ut *as*, benedic bless thou, redde bring (again or) back again, calefac make hot or warm. Idioma the idiom, hoc est that is, proprietates linguæ the propriety of the tongue variat changeth tonum the accent, adeo ut so that si if Græcæ dictiones Greek words veniant integræ ad nos do come wholly or purely unto us servant tonum suum they keep their own accent: ut *as*, Simois a River of Troy, Periphas a man's name in Virgil, acuant penultimam they make the last syllable saving one acute (or lifted up) at but facta Latina being made Latin words elevant antepenultimam they lift up the syllable before the last saving one, quia because

corripiunt they make short penultimam the last syllable saving one. Autem but quæ words which prorsus sunt are made altogether Latina Latin words servant quoque they do keep also tonū Latinū the Latin accent: ut *as*, Geōrgica, Bucōlica, antepenultimā acutā the last syllable saving two being acute, licet although apud Græcos among the Greeks habeant they have tonum the accent in ultima on the last syllable, ut *as*, Geōrgica. Sic & so also comœdia, tragœdia, sophia, symphonia, recipient receive or have tonum their accent in antepenultima on the last syllable saving two, licet although they have it in penultima on the last syllable save one in sua lingua in their own tongue. Porro moreover, si if tonus proprius the proper accent vocis peregrinæ of a strange word ignoretur be unknown tutissimum fuerit it shall be a most safe thing enunciare illam to pronounce that word juxta Latinum accentum according to the Latin accent. Syllabæ communes common syllables in prosa oratione in prose, or words not composed in metre, semper corri-

corripi
made s
mons,
chair,
or mea
H
piriti
nuncia
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Prosodia construed.

corripuntur are always made short: ut as, célebris famous, cáthedra a seat or chair, médiocris indifferent or mean.

H Actenus hitherto de rationis of the accents & and spiritibus breathings in pronunciation, deinceps henceforth (or from henceforth) adiciemus we will add pauca a few things de tempore syllabarum concerning the time of syllables & ratione and the form carminis of a verse, Tempus the time est is men- sura the measure syllabæ pronunciatione of a syllable to be pronounced (or of pronouncing syllable.) Syllaba brevis a short syllable est is unius temporis of one time, verò but longa a long syllable duobus is of two times. Tempus breve a short time notatur is noted sic thus (or after this fashion) [] autem but longum a long time sic thus [-] as for example, terrâ the earth. Pedes feet fiunt are made ex syllabis dispositis of syllables disposed iusto ordine a just (or right) order. Autem and pes a foot est is constitutio the setting (or placing) together duarum syllabarum of two syllables vel or plu-

rium of more ex certa observatione according to the certain observation temporum of the times, or measures of the syllables. Alii pedum some of the feet dissyllabi are of two syllables, alii others trissyllabi are feet of three syllables. Autem but non multum attinet it doth not much appertain ad hoc nostrum institutum to this our purpose (or instruction) differere to reason de tetrasyllabis concerning feet of four Syllables. Dissyllabi feet of two syllables sunt are Spondæus, ut as for example, -- virtus virtue; Pyrrichius, ut as, ∪ ∪ Deus God; Trochæus, ut as, - ∪ Panis bread; Iambus, ut as, ∪ - amans loving. Trissyllabi feet of three syllables sunt octo are eight. Molossus, ut as, --- magnates Noble-men or States; Tribrachus, ut as, ∪ ∪ ∪ Dominus a Lord; Dactylus, ut as, ∪ ∪ ∪ scribere to write; Anapæstus, ut as, ∪ ∪ - pietas godliness; Bacchius, ut as, ∪ - - honestas honesty; Antibacchius, ut as, - ∪ ∪ audire to hear; Amphimacer, ut as, - ∪ - charitas charity; Amphibrachius, ut as, ∪ - ∪ venire to come. Porro moreover, pedes

Prosodia conſtrued.

des feet concinnat; trimmed
(or well composed) juſto numero in a juſt or lawful-
number atque ordine and or
der conſtituunt carmen com-
poſe (or make) a Verſe. E-
nim for carmen a verſe eſt
is oratio a ſpeech conſtricta
bound juſto atque legitimo
numero to a juſt and lawful
number pedum of feet. Im-
primis firſt of all, compoſi-
turo carmen be that is to
compose a verſe diſcendum
eſt muſt learn metiri ipſum
to meaſure it ritè truly (or
well) pedibus by the feet,
quam which vocant they call
ſcanſionem ſcanning. Au-
tem and ſcanſio ſcanning
eſt is legitima commenſu-
ratio a lawful meaſuring to-
gether [or meaſuring] car-
minis of a verſe, in ſingulos
pedes into every one (or each
one) of the feet. Synalœpha,
Ecliplis, Synœreſis, Diœre-
ſis, & and Cœlura accidunt
do happen ſcanſioni to ſcan-
ning (or lawful meaſuring of
a verſe by the feet) Syna-
lœpha eſt is quædam elifio
a certain ſtriking out voca-
lis a vowel ante alteram
before another in diverſis di-
ctionibus in divers words:
ut as, Craſtina vit' to mor-

row's life eſt is nimis ſera too
late, viv' live hodie to day;
Autem and fit it is made
interdum ſometime in his
dictionibus in theſe words,
ut as, Dii beaſenſiſ gods,
Diiſ to. (from, by or with,)
theſe gods, iidem the ſame.
deinde. afterward, deinceps
afterward (or furthermore)
ſemianimis half dead, ſemi-
homo half a man, ſemiuſtus
half burnt, deeſt be (or is)
is wanting, deero I ſhall be
wanting, deerit be (or it)
ſhall be wanting, & ſimilia
and ſuch like words. At bu-
hen & and & nunquam in-
tercipiuntur are never taken
away. Ecliplis eſt is quo-
ties as often as in the letter
in cum ſua vocali with his
vowel perimitur is taken
away. proximâ dictione the
next word exorſâ beginning
(or when the next word be-
ginneſh) a vocali with
vowel: ut as, Monſtr' hor-
rend', inform', ingens, cu-
lumen ademptum: pro ſe
monſtrum, horrendum, &
and ſo forth: O ingens hor-
rendum, informe monſtrum
O huge, horrible, deformed
(or ill favoured) monſter
cui from whom lumen
ademptum his eye was taken

Prosodia construed.

(or whose eye was put out.)
 Synæresis est is contractio
 the contraction (or drawing
 together) duarum syllaba-
 rum of two syllables, in unam
 into one : ut as, Seu or alva-
 ria the hives texta fuerint
 have been (or were) fra-
 gned lento vimine with a
 soft (or tender) twig : pro
 for alvearia. Diæresis est is
 ubi when (or where) duæ
 syllabæ two syllables fiunt
 are made ex una dissecta of
 one syllable cut a'under (or
 parted :) ut as, Debuerant
 they ought evokisse to have
 unwound fusos suos their
 windles : pro for evoluisse.
 Cæsura est is cùm when
 post pedem absolutum after
 perfect foot syllaba brevis
 short syllable extenditur is
 made long in fine dictionis
 the end of a word. Spe-
 cies Cæsurae the kinds of
 Cæsurae sunt are Triemime-
 tris a triemimer (as though
 thou should say, The division
 the half of three feet) [sub-
 di understand thou con-
 sists consisting] ex pede of a
 foot & and syllaba a syllable :
 ut utians pectoribus he much
 heaving the breast; consulti-
 bus counsel [divination]
 in extra the entrails spi-

rantia yet living. Penthe-
 mimeris a Penthemimer ex
 duobus pedibus [consists] of
 two feet & syllaba and a syl-
 lable : ut as, Amor love vin-
 cit overcometh omnia all
 things, & nos cedamus and
 let us yield [give place] amo-
 ri to love. Hephthemimeris
 an Hephthemimer ex tribus
 pedibus of three feet & syl-
 laba and a syllable, ut as,
 Ostentans boasting of artem
 his skill [or cunning [que
 and pariter also [or likewise]
 arcum sonantem his sound-
 ing bow, Ennæemimeris an
 Ennæemimer constat consisteth
 ex quatuor pedibus of four
 feet & syllaba and a syllable :
 ut as, Ille he fultus having
 born up latus nivem his
 side white like snow molli
 hyacintho with soft crow-
 toes, [being a purple coloured
 flower.]

De generibus concerning
 the kinds Carminum of
 Verles.

Genera Carminum the
 kinds of verse; de qui-
 bus concerning which decre-
 vimus we have determin'd
 [or purpos'd] tractare potis-
 simum to entreat of princi-
 pally

Profodia construed.

pally *hoe loco* in this place, sunt are Heroicum the Heroick verse, wherein the deeds done by noble men are set down with praise. Elegiacum the Elegiack verse, wherein lamentable matters are set forth, Asclepiadæum the Asclepiade [or the verses whereof Asclepiades was the first Author,] Sapphicum the Sapphick, Phaleucium the Phaleucick] or the verse whereof Phaleucius was the first Author,] Iambicum the Iambick verse. Carmen Heroicum an Heroick verse, quod idem which same verse dicitur Hexametrum is call'd an Hexameter, quidem constat indeed consisteth sex pedibus of six feet numero in number, verum but duobus of two feet genere in kind, dactylo a dactyle, & spondeo and a spondee. Quintus locus the fifth place vendicat claims peculiariter properly dactylum a dactyle sibi to it self, sextus the sixth place claims spondeum a spondee: reliqua the rest, hunc vel illum this foot or that prout volumus even as we will, ut as, Tityre O Tityrum, tu thou recubans lying at rest sub tegmine under the covering patulae fagi of a

broad or wide spreading beach tree. Spondeus a spondee reperitur aliquando is found sometime etiam in quinto loco even in the fifth place: ut as, chara soboles O dear off-spring Deum of the Gods, magnum incrementum the great increase Jovis of Jupiter. Ultima syllaba the last syllable cuiusque versus of every verse habetur communis is accounted common. Carmen Elegiacum an Elegiack verse quod & which also habet hath nomen the name Pentametri of a Pentameter constat consisteth è duplici Penthemimeri of a double Penthemimer quarum of which prior the former comprehendit comprehends or contains duos pedes two feet, dactylicos being dactyles, spondai-cos spondees vel or alterutros either of them, cum syllaba longa with a long syllable altera etiam also the other [Penthemimer] containt duos pedes two feet, sed but omnino dactylicos always [or altogether] dactyles item also [or likewise] cum syllaba longa with a long syllable, ut as. Amor love est is res a thing ple

Prosodia construed.

na full solliciti timoris of pen-
sive or carefull fear. Car-
men Asclepiadæum an Ascle-
piade verse constat consists
ex Penthemimeri of a Pen-
themimer, hoc est, that is to
say, Spondeo of a spondee &
and dactylo a dactyle & and
syllaba longa a long syllable,
& and deinde moreover duo-
bus dactylis of two dactyles :
ut as, Mæcenas O noble Mæ-
cenas edite descended atavis
Regibus of ancient or noble
Kings [thou Bond] atavis Re-
gibus, id est, that is, antiquis
Regibus Aravis, after Cooper
and Rider, are the great
grandfathers grandfathers :
but it may be interpreted as
Bond hath it, by a Metonymy
of the subject for the adjunct ;
for great grandfathers grand-
fathers are the subject. Car-
men Sapphicum a Sapphick
verse constat consists ex tro-
cheo of a trochee, Spondeo
of a spondee, dactylo a dactyle
& and demum at last duobus
trocheis of two trochees ; us
as, Jam now Pater, id est Ju-
piter misit Jupiter hath sent
for so Deasbenish men belie-
ved] satis nivis snow enough
aque and diræ [subaudi
grandinis understand thou the
word grandinis] terrible or

horrible bail terris in our
land [or countrey.] Tamen
notwithstanding in hoc ge-
nere carminis in this kind of
verse Adonicum additur an
Adonick is added post tres
versus after three verses,
quod which constat consists
ex dactylo & Spondeo of a
dactyle and a spondee : ut as
Fulce O Fuscus, integer a man
uncorrupt vitæ of life que and
purus pure sceleris of wicked-
ness, non eget needs not jacu-
lis the darts nec arcu nor the
bow Mauri of the Moor, nec
neither pharetrâ his quiver
gravidâ full venenatis sagit-
tis of poisoned arrows. Carmē
Phaleucicū that kind of verse
whereof Phaleucius was the
first Author, sive or Hendeca-
syllabum a verse of eleven
syllables constat consists ex
Spondeo of a spondee, dactylo
a dactyle & and tandem at the
last tribus trocheis of three
trochees : ut as, pavens Mabili
O trembling or fearful Mabi-
lius [or Mabil] quoquo diffu-
gias whithersoever thou canst
fly away non poteris latere
thou shalt not be able to lye hid
from nostrum nasum our face
[by Synecdoche,] [or figi by
Metalepsis] Legitimus versus
Iambicus a lawful Iambick
verse

Profodia construed.

verse constat consistit de solis
Iambis of Iambicks alone: ut
as, Roma ipsa Rome herself
ruit fallet viribus suis by her
own strength or [force.] Ta-
men notwithstanding in lo-
cis imparibus in places un-
like recipit interdum it re-
ceives sometimes tribrachum,
spondæum, dactylum, ana-
pastum the tribrach, spondee,
dactyle, anapest, pro Iambo
instead of the foot Iambus, at-
que and in paribus (subaudi
locis understand the word
locis) in like places tribra-
chum it receives or takes a
tribrach, rarius it takes more
rarely [or seldom] spondæum
a spondee Hoc carmen this
verse deducitur in duo ge-
nera is divided into two
kinds, Dimetrum a dime-
ter [which consists of four
feet,] & Trimetrum and a
Trimeter, five or Senarium
a verse consisting of six feet
Dimetrum a Dimeter [verse]
constat consists ex quatuor
pedibus of four feet: ut as,
O dulces notæ O sweet notes
carminum of Songs quas
which pulchra thou thy self
being fair fundis pourest
out ore melleo which thy bo-
ny mouth [or sweet mouth]
que and succinis lyrae singest

after the harp (or to the
harp) (in verses which are
sung to the harp, two simple
feet are commonly accounted
for one:) Trimetrum a Tri-
meter five or Senarium a
verse consisting of six feet.
Trimetrum a Trimeter verse
constat senis pedibus consi-
steth of six feet: ut as, Qui
ibey which damnant do re-
prove (or find fault with)
nos as, sunt are maximi hi-
striones the principal stages
players.

De quantitate concerning
the quantity pri-
narum of the first
syllables.

Quantitas the quantity
primarum syllabarum
of the first syllables cognosci-
tur is known octo modis
eight ways (or by eight rules):
positione by position, vocali
ante vocalem by a vowel be-
fore a vowel, diphthongo by
a diphthong, derivatione by
derivation, compositione by
composition, præpositione by
a preposition, regula by rule,
exemplo by example, seu or
authoritate by authority.

Vocalis a vowel ante du-
as consonantes before two

Prosodia construed.

consonants aut duplicem or a double consonant in eadem dictione in the same word est ubique longa every where long positura by position: ut as, ventus a wind, axis an axel tree, patrizo to do like his father. Quod si ifso be [or but if] consonans a consonant claudat priorem dictionem do end the former word, item also sequente the word following inchoante beginning à consonante with a consonant, etiam also vocalis præcedens the vowel going before erit longa shall be long positione by position: ut as, Major sum I am greater quam than cui whom fortuna fortune possit nocere am hurt. Syllabæ the syllables, jor, sum, quam, & and ut, longæ sunt are long positione by position. At si but if prior dictio the former word exeat do end in vocalis brevem in a short vowel, sequente the word following incipiente beginning à duobus consonantibus with two consonants, interdum sometimes productur it is made long, sed but rarius more seldom: ut as, Occulta spolia deportabant they did bear away [secret [or unknown]

spoils & and plures triumphos many triumphs de pace as concerning peace. Vocalis brevis a short vowel ante mutam before a mute sequente liquidâ a liquid following, redditur communis is rehearsed [or made common:] ut as, Patris of a father, volucris a fowl [or bird.] Verò but longa a long vowel non mutatur is not changed, ut as, Aratrum a plough, simulachrum an image.

Vocalis a vowel ante alteram before another in eadem dictione in the same word est ubique brevis is everywhere short: ut as, Deus God, n̄ eius mine, tuus thine, pius godly. Excipias you may except [or, excipias for fac ut excipias except] genitivos casus the genitive cases in ius, habentes formam habentem their form or [declining] juxta secundam declinationem pronominis according to the second declension of the pronouns, ut as, unius of one, illius of that, ubi where i the vowel i reperitur communis is found common, licet albeit in alterius in the word alterius of another, sic semper brevis it be always short, in alius in the word a-

lius

Prosodia construed.

lius of another semper longa is be always long. Etiam also genitivi & dativi the genitive and dative cases quintæ declinationis of the fifth declension, sunt extipendi are to be excepted ubi e where the letter e inter geminum i between the double i fit longa is made long ut as, faciēi of a face alioqui other-wise non not, [that is, it is not made long :] ut as, rei of a thing. spēi of hope, fidēi of faith. Etiam also si the syllable si in fio in the verb fio so be made or done est longa is long, nisi except e & r the letters e and r sequuntur do follow simul together : ut as, Fierem I might be made or done, Fieri to be made or done. Sic so octo mariti the eight husbands sunt are made up in number [or account,] for then they might not be married to any more than eight husbands. Quid what non putes may you not think posse fieri can be done ? Ohe Intersectio the Interjection Ohe signifying ho, ho, a voice of shunning, habet hath priorem syllabam the former syllable anticipem doubtful [or double, that, is both long and short]

Vocalis a vowel ante alteram before another in Græcis dictionibus in Greek words subinde ever now and then fit longa is made long : ut as, Pierides O Muses dicite say you, [or tell you] Respice Laerten look back unto [or regard] Laertes who was the father of Ulysses. Et also in possessivis in possessives : ut as, Aenēia nutrix Aeneas his nurse. Rhodopēius Orphēus Orpheus of Rhodope [a mountain in Thracia.]

Omnis diphthongus every diphthong apud Latinos among the Latinists est is longa long : ut as, Aurum gold, neuter neither the one nor the other, mūsæ of a song : nisi except vocale sequente a vowel following [or when a vowel followeth :] ut as præire to go before, præustus burned in the forefront, [or burned at the point] præamplus very large.

Derivativa derivatives or words derived of others fortuntur are allotted [assigned] eandem quantitatem the same quantity cum primitivis with their primitives, ut as, amator a lover ver amicus a friend, ama-

bili

Prosodia construed.

bilis amiable [or to be beloved] primâ syllabâ the first syllable brevi being short ab amo of the verb amo to love. Tamen notwithstanding pauca excipiuntur a few derivatives are excepted quæ which deducta being derived à brevibus of short primitives, producunt do make long primam the first syllable. Cujus generis of which kind sunt are, Vox vōcis a voice [or word] à vōco of the verb voco to call; lex lēgis a law à of lēgo to read; Rex rēgis a King à of rēgo to rule [or govern;] Sēdes a seat & Sēdile a bench [or stool] of Sēdeo the verb sedeo to sit; jū nentum a draining vessel to draw burthens, à jūvo of the verb juvo to help; fōmes chips [or any matter which is easily set on fire,] and Fōmentum a plaister to mitigate pain à of fōveo to cherish; jūcundus pleasant à of jūvo to help; jūnior younger à of jūvenis a young man or woman; mōbile to be moved [or moveable] à of mōveo to move; fānus gentle [or courteous] ab hōmo derived from homo a man or woman;

vōmer a plough share à of vōmo to cast up; [ē] or the stink of the feet à of pēde a foot. Et contra and contrariwise sunt there are [subaudi verba understand the word verba words] quæ deducta which being derived à longis of long primitives corripuntur are made short, qualia sunt of which sort are, Dux dūcis a captain [or leader] à of dūco to lead: dīcax a jester [or scoffer] maledīcus one that useth railing, & also multa many words id genus of that kind [or sort] à of dīco to say [or speak] Fīdes faith à of fīo to be made or done; ārena sand, ārista the beard of a corn ear, ab āreo derived from [or of] areo to be dry; posui I have put [or set] à of pōno to put; gēnni I have begotten à of gīgnō to beget: frāgor the noise made with the fall of any thing & and frāgilis brittle [or frail] à of frango the verb frango to break: nōtō to mark à of nōtu to be known; nāto to shoot out under the earth à of nāto to be grown or sprung up; dīsertus eloquent à of dīserto to dispute; sōpor a

Profodia construed.

dead [or sound] Sleep à of Sōpio to bring asleep, Et also nonnulla alia some others ex utroque genere of both kinds quæ which relinquuntur are left observanda to be observed studiosis of the studious in ter legendum while they are reading.

Composita compound words sequuntur do follow quantitatem the quantity simplicium of their simple words: ut as, pōtens mighty, impōtens impotent, or weak; sōlor to delight, consōlor to comfort; lēgo, is, to read, perlēgo to read thorow; lēgo, as, to send as an Ambassador, allēgo to accuse by Messengers. Tamen notwithstanding, hæc brevia these short words enata being derived à longis of long words excipiuntur are excepted: ut as, Innūba unmarried, pronūba a bride-maid, à nūbo derived of nūbo to be married: de jēro to swear with a great Oath, pe jēro to forswear à of jūro to swear. Ex præpositionibus of the prepositions, hæc these ubique producantur ere every where made long: A. de, præ, se, é, nisi except vocali sequente a vowel fol-

lowing [or when a vowel doth follow:] ut as, unda the water dehiscens dividing it self with its [or his] own proper motion, Sudibūve præustis or that kind of countrey Spears being burned at the end. Quoque also pro this preposition præ est in longa long, Præterquam saving only in istis in these: Pröcella a great storm [or tempest on the sea], prötervus saucy, froward, pröfugus a fugitive, or a wanderer, prönepos a nephew's son. pröpago a lineage [or stock] pro for stirpe a descent of the Stock, prösanus, wicked [or unholy], pröfiteor to profess, pröfundus deep, high, prösciscor to proceed, pröfari prophecie, pröpero to make haste, pröfugio to fly fast a way, pröfectio the thing proceeding [or one departed] [he with a grave is signifi- truly] procurro to run before, profundo to pour out largely, propello to drive away [a far off,] [or to drive forth] propulso to drive away, propago, as, to cause to spread abroad, habent before priorem syllabam the syllable ancipitem doubtful. Pröph-

Prosodia construed.

Pröpheta a Prophet & and
 pröpino to drink to sunt are
 Græca Greek words [sub-
 audi understand thou scripta
 the word scripta written] per
 o parvum with little o [which
 they call ò μικρόν] & and
 proinde therefore habent
 they have primam the first
 syllable brevem short. Eti-
 am also di the syllable di pro-
 ducitur is made long, nisi ex-
 cept in dirimo in the word
 dirimo to break off & and
 disertus eloquent. Reliquæ
 præpositiones the rest of th.
 prepositions corripuntur are
 made short si is positio positi-
 on sinat do suffer. Cujus-
 modi sunt of which sort are
 ad to, ob for, ab from. sub
 under, rein composition, &c.
 and so forth.

Omne præteritum every
 præterperfect tense dissylla-
 bum of two syllables habet
 hath priorem the former syl-
 lable longam long: ut æ,
 legi I have read, emi I have
 bought. Tamen notwithstand-
 ing excipias except si si I have
 cleaved a of findo to cleave,
 bibi I drank, dedi I gave,
 scidi I have cut, steti I stood,
 tûli I have born or suff red.

Geminantia words dou-
 bling primam the first syl-
 la-

ble præteriti of the præterper-
 fect tense itidem in like man-
 ner habent have primam the
 first syllable brevem short:
 ut as, pependi I have weigh-
 ed, tētendi I have stretched,
 tōtōndi I have feared, mō-
 mordi I have bitten, pēpedi
 I brake wind backward, tū-
 tudi I have knocked, fēfelli
 I have deceived, rētigi I have
 touched, pūpuçi I have prick-
 ed, didici I have learned, cē-
 cidi I have fallen a of cado
 to fall, cēcidi I have beaten
 [or cut] a of cado to beat [or
 cut] Quin & moreover supi-
 num dissyllabum a supine of
 two syllables quoque likewise
 producit priorem making the
 form r syllable long: ut ar,
 mōum to move, iāum to
 bear or suffer, lōum to wash,
 crētum to perceive. Excipia
 except thou quītum to may or
 can, iātum to dawb [or
 smear] over, iūtum to go, rūt-
 um to rush, iātum to suppose,
 dātum to give, sātum to sow.
 Et also citum a of cio, es, to
 trouble [of the second conju-
 gation:] nam for as touching
 iūtum to trouble a cio cis of
 cio cis, quartæ of the fourth
 conjugation, habet it hath
 priorem the former syllable
 longam long.

Prosodia construed.

Verò also quantitas the quantity quorum syllabarum of what syllables non cadit doth not happen [or come] iub prædictas rationes under the aforesaid rules petenda est it is to be sought [or fetched] à usû from the use, exemplo the example atque and authoritate authority poetarum of Poets, certissima regula being the most certain rule omnium of all. Ergò therefore discant pueri let boys learn observare to observe [or mark diligently] communes quantitates the common quantities primarum syllabarum of the first syllables ex Poetis of Poets: Cuius sortis of what manner or sort sunt are Britannus a man of Britain, Bithynus a man of Bithynia, Cacus a gyants name, Corsyra the name of an Island [or isle] Crathys the name of two rivers, one in Greece, the other in Calaber. Pachinus a mountain in Sicily, Palatium a Princes or Emperor's court or palace, Pelion a hill in Thessaly. Creticus he that judgeth mens writings, Curetes spearmen, Diana Jupiter's daughter [an Athenish goddess] Eidenæ a town of the Sabines in Italy, Gradivus the name of Mars,

hinnulus a little mule, Pyrene the name of a fountain, rubigo rust, Rutilius the name of divers Romans, Hymen a song sung at a wedding, Italus a man of Italy, liquor moisture [or liquor,] liquidus moist, Lycas irgendred of a wolf and a dog, Orion Neptune's son, rudo to bray like an Ass, Sychæus Dido's Husband, Sicanius a man of Sicily, & similia and the like words.

Mediæ syllabæ middle syllables possunt cognosci may be known partim partly eadem ratione by the same way [or means] quâ by which primæ the first syllables [may be known] etiam also partim partly ex incrementis from or by the increases. [or increasing] genitivi of the genitive case, atque and analogiâ from the proportion conjugationis of the conjugation. Arbitramur dictum we think [or judge] it to have been spoken abunde abundantly super before in generibus nominum in the genders of nouns de incrementis concerning the increasing genitivi of the genitive case nominum polysyllabarum of nouns of many syllables, unde from whence

cebi

Profodia construed.

cebit it shall be lawful petere
 to seek [or fetch direction] si
 quid hæsitationis if you shall
 doubt any thing de hac re con-
 cerning this matter. Frequens
 lectio the often reading & and
 observatio the diligent obser-
 vation optimorum poetarum
 of the best poets facile suppe-
 ditabunt will easily furnish us
 with cætera the residue. Pueri
 didicerunt boys have learn-
 ed analogiam conjugatio-
 nis the proportion of the con-
 jugation ex imbibitis rudi-
 mentis from the first princi-
 ples [or instruction] conceived
 [or understood] nempe that
 is to wit, a the letter a, indi-
 cem a sign [or token] primæ
 conjugationis of the first con-
 jugation esse to be longam
 long naturâ by nature, præ-
 terquam in do saving only in
 the verb do to give & and
 ejus compositis in the com-
 pounds of that verb [or to the
 compounds] quando when
 sunt they are hujus conjuga-
 tionis of this conjugation: ut
 as, Dāmus we give, circundā-
 mus we compass about; dā-
 bis thou shalt give, circundābis
 thou shalt compass about; dā-
 re to give, circundāre to com-
 pass about. Præterea furber-
 more, animadvertant let them

mark diligently syllabas ri-
 mus & ritis the syllables ri-
 mus and ritis ubique haben-
 das every where to be taken
 [or accounted] pro brevibus
 for short in præterito perfe-
 cto in the preterperfect tense
 modi subjunctivi of the sub-
 junctive mood, autem but de-
 bere that they ought esse to be
 longas long in futuro in the
 future tense in prosa oratione
 in prose [or that which is not
 meter] verò but reperiri
 indifferentes that they are to
 be found indifferent in carmi-
 ne in verse, quemadmodum
 even as Aldus the Grammati-
 an contendit affirmis [or
 proves] ut as, præterito in
 the preterperfect tense amave-
 rimus when we have loved,
 amaveritis when ye have lov-
 ed: futuro in the future tense,
 amaverimus when we shall or
 will love, amaveritis when ye
 shall or will love Et alio est
 there is a time ubi when me-
 diæ syllabæ the middle sylla-
 bles variant do vary apud
 poetas among the poets: ut as,
 in his in these quæ which sub-
 junximus we have set under:
 conaubium wedlock, ficedu-
 la a great snapper, Malea a
 promontory by Liconia, Phar-
 sia a countrey of Thessaly.

Prosodia construed.

Batavus a man of Holland, Sydonius a man of Sydon, & and similia the like words.

Latina Adjectiva Latin adjectives in inus ending in inus, produciunt penultiman do make long the last syllable saving one: ut as, clandestinus secret: mediastinus a slave, parietinus of a decayed wall, matutinus belonging to the morning, vespertinus belonging to the evening, repentinus sudden. Præter except hæc sequentia these adjectives following, diutinus long continuing, crastinus appertaining to to morrow, -pristinus ancient, perendinus belonging to the next day after to morrow [or of the third day after] honorarius of a year old, serotinus that is in the evening, oleaginus of an olive tree, faginus of a beech tree, cedrinus of a cedar tree, carbasinus of fine lincn. Et and reliqua materialia the residue of the nouns signifying matter, sive or in inus words ending in inus, formata formed à nominibus metallorum of the names of metals, qualia sunt of what sort are perimulta very many deducta derived à Græcis vocibus in inos of Greek words in inos: ut as,

Crystallinus of Crystal, myrrhinus of Myrrbe, hyacinthinus of a jacinth stone, adamantinus of an adamantine, &c and so forth. Usus use & observatio diligent marking poetarum of the Poets scilicet docebit will more happily teach cætera the other words [or the rest] quam than ullæ regulæ any rules Grammaticorum of Grammarians, quæ which solent they are wont tradere to teach de quantitate concerning the quantity mediarum syllabarum of middle syllables, aut either sine ullo modo without any measure aut sine or end. Quare wherefore illis prætermisissis these being passed over, jam accingamus let us now prepare ourselves ad aperendas quantitates to open [or declare] the quantities ultimarum syllabarum of the last syllables.

Quanquam although ultimarum syllabarum the last syllables aut either æquant do match, aut etiam superant or do moreover exceed numerum ipsum the very number literarum of letters, tamen notwithstanding non pigebit it shall not irk us etiam also per-

Profodia construed.

percurrere illas *to run them over ordine in order.* Primum *first of all* a finita words ending in a producuntur are made long: ut as, Amā love thou, contrā against, ergā towards. Excipias thou mayest except putā that is to say, itā so, quia because. Item also nominativos the nominative cases in a ending in a, cujuscunque generis of whatsoever gender, numeri number, an or declinationis declension fuerint they shall be, præter vocativos except the vocative cases in a ending in a, à Græcis of the Greck nouns in as ending in as: ut as, Æneā O Æneas, Thomā O Thomas; & also ablativum the ablative case primæ declensionis of the first declension: ut as, ab hac musā from this song. Numeralia words of number in ginta ending in ginta, habent have finalem the syllable at the end communem common, [that is to say, both long and short] sed but frequentius more often longam long: ut as, trigintā thirty, quadragintā forty. Desinentia words ending in b, d, t, brevia sunt are short: ut as, ab from, ad to, caput an head. Desinentia in e words

ending in the letter c producuntur are made long: ut as, ac and sic so, & and adverbium hic the adverb hic here. Sed but tria in e tria words ending in e semper contra-huntur are always contracted, ut as, lāc milk, nec neither, donēc until. Duo two words sunt communia are common. fac do thou & and pronomen hic the pronoun hic signifying this, or that; & and neutrum hoc, the neuter hoc this, or that, modo so that non sit it be not ablativi casus of the ablative case. E finita words ending in e brevia sunt are short: ut as, marē the sea, penē almost, legē read thou. Omnes voces all words quintæ inflectionis of the fifth declension in e ending in e sunt excipienda are to be excepted, ut as, diē in the day, fidē the ablative case of fides faith, unā together cum adverbis with the adverbs enatis inde sprung from thence [or derived of them] ut as, hodie so day, quotidie daily, pridie the day before, postridie the day after, quare for what cause [or wherefore], qua de re wherefore, ea re for that cause [or therefore] & and siqua sunt similia if there be any like

Profodia construed.

them. Et item and also secunda personæ singularis the second person singular secunda conjugationis of the second conjugation imperativorum of the imperative mood, activorum of verbs active: ut as, Docē teach thou, movē move thou, manē tarry thou, cavē take thou heed. Etiam also Monosyllaba in e words of one syllable in e producuntur are made long: ut as, mē me, tē thee, cē a syllable added to words: ut as, hiccē præter except quē and or both, nē whether, vē or [either] conjunctiones encliticas the conjunctions enclitical. Quin & yea and that more is [or moreover] quoque also adverbia adverbs in e ending in e, deducta derived ab adjectivis of adjectives habent hinc e the letter e longum long: ut as, pulchrē goodly [beautifully] doctē learnedly, valdē pro for validē mightily. Quibus un-to which ferimē & and ferē the adverbs, ferimē and ferē signifying almost: cecedunt are added. Tamen notwithstanding benē well & and malē ill omnino corripuntur are made short alway [or altogether]. Postremō last of all [finally] quæ words which

scribuntur are written per n with the Greek letter η à Græcis of the Greeks producuntur are made long naturā by nature cujuscunque casus of whatsoever case, generis gender aut or numeri number fuerint they shall be: ut as, Lethē a river of Hell [feigned by the poets causing forgetfulness] Anchisē the father of Æneas, cetē pl. nu n. n. g. cetē immania great whisks. Tempē a fair field in Thessaly. Infinita words ending in i longa sunt are long: ut as, Domini of a Lord magistri of a Master, amari to be loved, doceri to be taught. Præter except mihi to me, tibi to thee, sibi to himself [or themselves] ubi where or when, ibi there. quæ which sunt are communia common. Verō but nisi except & and quasi as it were corripuntur are made short: cujus sortis of which sort [or manner] etiam also sunt are dativi & vocativi the dative and vocative cases Græcorum of the Greeks quorum genitivus singularis whose genitive case singular exit in os ends in os breve being short: ut as, huic Palladi to Minerva [the feigned goddess of wisdom] Phyllidi to Phyllis [Licurgus's daughter]

Minoi-

Profodia construed.

Minoidi to Minois [the daughter of Minos King of Crete:] vocativo in the vocative case ô Amaryllî O Amaryllis, ô Alexî O Alexis, ô Daphnî O Daphnis. L finita words ending in L, corripuntur are made short: ut as, animal a living creature [that hath life and sense] Hannibâl a Carthaginian Captain, mël honey, angil a champion, sâl salt, consûl, a consul. Præter nil except the word nil contractum a contracted word à of nihil signifying nothing & and ôl the sur. Et also Hæcra quædam certain Hæcra words in l ending in l: ut as, Michaël a name of Christ, signifying, [Who like God?] [when men are so named there is another meaning of the word,] Gabriël the name of an Angel, Raphaël the name of an Angel, Daniël the name of a Prophet. N finita words ending in n pronounced are made long: ut as, Præan one name of Apollo, Symen the feigned God of marriage, quîn but [or but] Xenophôn the name of a man so called, nôn no [or not] emôn a devil. Excipe except thou forsân peradventure forsân peradventure, ân whe-

ther, tamên notwithstanding, attamên but yet [or notwithstanding.] veruntamên nevertheless. Et also in the preposition in corripitur is made short cum compositis with his compounds: ut as, exin from thenceforth, or afterward subin ever now and then, dein afterward, proin therefore. Et also illæ voces these words accedunt his are added to these quæ which castrantur are cut short per Apocopen by the figure Apocope: ut as, mên what me? viden' dost thou not see? audin' dost thou not hear? nemôn is there nobody? Item also nomina in en nouns ending in en, quorum genitivus whose genitive case habet inis correptum hath inis made short: ut as, carmên a verse [or song] crimên a fault, pectên a comb, tibia cên a player on the flute, make inis in the genitive case. Etiam also Græca Greek words in on ending in on, per o parvum written with little o, cujuscunque casus fuerint of whatsoever case they shall be; ut as. Iliôn one name of the City Troy, Peliôn an hill in Thessaly, nominativo in the nominative case: Canca-sôn the name of a mountain, Pylôn

Profodia construed.

Pylōn the name of a town where Nestor was born, accusativo in the accusative case. Etiam also quædam some nouns in in ending in in, ut as, Alexin Alexis, [the name of divers men.] In yn ending in yn, ut as, Ityn Ilys [the Son of Ierem and Progne.] Quoque also in an words ending in an, a nominativis in a of nominative cases ending in a: ut, as, nominativo in the nominative case, Iphigenia Agamemnon's daughter, Ægina the Daughter of Æsopus a certain King, Accusativo in the accusative case, Iphigeniān, Æginiān. Nam in an and as concerning words ending in an [Holyoke so construetb the word nam] a nominativis in as of the nominative cases ending in as, producuntur are made long: ut as, nominativo in the nominative case Æneas a Noble Man of Troy, Marfyas the name of a famous Historiographer. Accusativo in the accusative case, Æneān, Marfyān. O finita words ending in o, communia sunt are common: ut as, amo to love, virgo a virgin, porrō moreover, docendo in teaching, legendo in reading, eun.

do ingoing, & and aliæ voces other voices gerundii in do of gerunds in do [other words being gerunds in do] [but yet remember the adjectives like gerunds are only made long.] Præter except obliquos in o the oblique cases ending in o, quibz semper producuntur are always made long: ut a huic Dominō to this Lord [subaudi huic understand the word huic] servō to this servant Ab hoc Templō from this Temple, [subaudi ab hoc understand these words a hoc] damnō from this loss Et also adverbia adverbs derivata derived ab adjectivis of adjectives: ut as, tamē by so much, quantiō by how much, liquidō clearly, falsē falsly, primō first and foremost manifestō plainly and clearly &c. Præter except sedolō diligently, mutuō mutually, frō frequently [or often] rō late in the evening, quibz communia sunt are common. Cæterum but modō now of late, & and quibz modō how corripuntur are made short semper always Quoque alio citō quickly, & as also, ambo both, intro, ego I, atque alio, hoc

Prosodia construed.

man or woman, vix leguntur producta are scarcely read made] long. Tamen yet most syllaba in o words of one syllable in o producuntur are made long : ut as, dō to give, ō to stand, ut & as also ergō pro causa for a cause. Item also Græca Greek words per writen with a great O subaudi producuntur are made long cujuscunque casus of whatsoever case fuerint they shall be : ut as, hæc sapphō this Sappho [a famous Poetress] hæc idō this Dido the Daughter of Belus King of Tyre :] hujus Androgrō of his Androgeus [the Son of Minos King of Crete] hujus Apollō of this Apollon [the name of a man :] hunc Athō this Athos [a wonderful high hill in Thracia] hunc Apollō this Apollon [for Apollona, as Desauter writes of Ἀπόλλων, as so Camden in his Greek Grammar] the name of the feign'd beatbenish God of wisdom.] finita words ending in r rripiuntur are made short : ut as, Cæsār the surnames of the Julian's in Rome, torcular a wine press, pēr by, vīr man, uxōr a wife, turtūr a bird called a Turtle. Cor

once read productum made long apud Ovidium by Ovid : ut as, Meum molle cōr my soft heart violabile est is to be broken or hurt levibus telis with light Darts, or shender weapons. Etiam also subaudi hæc verba understand these words producuntur are made long. Iār a god of the household, city, or field, [as the Athen people believed] Nār a river running into Tibur, vēr the spring, fūr a thief, cūr wherefore. Quoque also pār equal or like cum compositis with his compounds : ut as, compār equal, impār unequal, dispār unlike. Græca quædam certain Greek words in er ending in er, quæ illis that among them desinunt in nē, do end in nē, ut as for example, Aēr the air, cratēr a great cup [or goblet] caractēr a mark, sign, seal or print of a thing, æthēr the firmament or skie, sōtēr a saviour. Præter except patēr a father, & and matēr a mother, quæ which apud Latinos among the Latinists [or Latin Authors] habent ultimam have the last syllable brevem short. S finita words ending in the letter s habent have pares terminations

Profodia construed.

tiones the like terminations [or endings] cum numero vocalium with the number of the vowels, nempe that is to wit, As, es, is, os, us. Primo first and foremost, As finita words ending in as producantur are made long: ut as, amās thou lovest, musās songs, majestās majesty, [or honourable dignity] bonitās goodness. Præter except Græca Greek words quorum of which genitivus singularis the genitive case singular [or whose genitive case singular] exit in dos doth end in dos: ut as, Archās the son of Jupiter, Pallās Minerva [the goddess of wisdom:] genitivo in the genitive case Archādos, Pallādos. Et also præter except accusativos plurales the accusative cases plural nominum crescentium of nouns increasing: ut as. Heros a noble man Heroōs in the genitive case. Phyllis King Licurgus his daughter, Phyllidōs in the genitive case. Accusativo plurali in the accusative case plural. Heroās, Phyllidās. Es finita words ending in es longa sunt are long: ut as, Anchisēs Aeneas's father, sedēs thou sittest, docēs thou

teachest, patrēs fathers. Nomina in es nouns ending in es, tertiæ inflectionis being of the third declension excipiuntur are excepted, quæ corripuntur which do make short penultimam the last syllable saving one genitivi crescentis of the genitive case increasing ut as, milēs a soldier, segēs standing corn, divēs rich. Sed but ariēs the ram, abiēs fir tree, paries the wall of a house, Cerēs the feigned goddess of corn: & also pēs a foot una together cum compositione with the compounds of it: ut as, præpēs light in flying [or swift] bipēs having two feet, tripēs having three feet, quadrupēs having four feet, [or four footed] sunt longa are long. Quoque also es the verb es a sum coming of the verb sum to be corripitur made short, una together cum compositione with his compounds: ut as, potēs thou canst [or art able] adēs thou art present, prodēs thou art profitable [or art profitable] obediēs thou hindrest [or hurtest]. Quibus to which words potēs in the power potest may addungi be adjoined [or annexed] una together cum neutris with words of the

Profodia construed.

uter gender, ac and nomi
ativis pluralibus the nomi
ative cases plural Græco
um of the Greeks: ut as,
Pippomanēs a venomous bu
mour coming from a mare,
acoethēs an evil custom
Cyclopēs Gyants with one
e, Naiadēs Fairies haunting
vers and fountains, Is fini
words ending in is brevia
nt are short: ut as, Paris
riamus [King of Troy] his
n, panis bread, tristis sad,
laris merry. Excipe except
obliquos plurales the oblique
ses plural in is ending in is,
ni which producantur are
ade long: ut as, Musis the
ative or ablative case plural
musa a song [or, of Musæ
e Muses] [which were
igned goddesses of learning.]
ensis the dative or ablative
ural of mensa a table, domi
is the dative or ablative plu
l of dominus a Lord, tem
is the dative or ablative
uril of templum a Church.
em also queis pro for qui
is the dative or ablative of
i which cum producenti
is with words making long
multimam the last syllable
ving one genitivi crescentis
the genitive case increasing:
as, Samnis a Samnite, Sala-

mis an Isle by Athens, geniti
vo in the genitive case Sam
nitis, Salaminis. Adde huc
add, hither [or to this place]
quæ words which desinunt
do end in diphthongum eis in
the diphthong eis, siue Græca
whether thy be Greek words
siue Latina or Latin, cujus
cunque numeri of whatsoever
number aut casus or case fue
runt they shall be: ut as, Si
moeis a river in Troy. Pyro
eis one of the horses of the Sun,
parteis put for partes the
parts, omneis put for omnes
all. Et item and also omnia
monosyllaba all words of one
syllable: ut as, vis strength,
power or force, lis strife,
contention, prater nominati
vos except these nominative
cases. is signifying he & and
quis who, & also his twice a
pud Ovidium in Ovid. Se
cundæ personæ singulares
the second persons singular ver
borum in is of verbs ending in
is accedunt istis are added
to these, quorum secundæ
personæ plurales whose se
cond persons plural desinunt
in itis do end in itis, penul
timā the last syllable saving
one productā being made
long, una together cum futu
ris with the future senses sub
junctivi

Profodia construed.

subiunctivi in ris of the subjunctive mood in ris: ut as, audis thou hearest, velis thou mayst or canst be willing, dederis thou shalt or wilt give, pluraliter plurally [or to the plural number] auditis ye hear, velis ye may or can be willing, dederitis which ye shall or will give. Os finita words ending in os producuntur are made long: ut as, honōs honour, nepōs a nephew, Dominōs Lords, servōs servants. Prater except compō be that hath ability or power in something, impōs that is unable [not having power] & and ōs ossis a bone; ut also, Græca Greek words per o parvum written with little o, ut as, Delōs an Isle in the Agean sea, where Apollo and Diana were born, Chaōs a confused heap of all things whereof Potts conceived all things to have come in the beginning. Palladōs the genitive case of Pallas Minerva. Phyllidōs the genitive case of Phyllis King Lycargus's daughter. Us finita words ending in us corripuntur are made short, ut as, famulūs an household man servant, regiūs royal, tempūs time, amanūs we love. Producentia words

making long penultima the last syllable saving of the genitive crescentis of the genitive case increasing exceptiuntur are excepted: ut salutis a saluting, [or health] tellūs the earth, [or ground] genitivo in the genitive case salutis, telluris. Etiam also omnes voces all words quartæ. inflectionis of the fourth declension in us ending in us, sunt longæ are long præter except nominativum & vocativum singulares in nominative and the vocative cases singular: ut as, huius manus of this hand, hæc manus these hands, & manus O hands. Etiam also Monosyllaba words of one syllable accedunt his are added to these: ut as, Cruris the leg [from the knee to the ankle], thūs frankincense, mus a mouse, sūs a sow &c. and so forth. Et ita and also Græca Greek words per diphthongum ous in the diphthong ous, cumque casus fuerint whatsoever case they shall be ut as, hic Panthūs this Panthus [a Trojan the son of Prius,] Melampūs a famous soothsayer: Hujus Sappho of this Sappho [a great poetess]

Profodia construed.

impress.] Clūs the genitive case
g of Clio being the name of one
he g of the Muses. Atque and no
xcipien IESUS the name JESUS
ut a venerandum that is worthy to
ealib be revered. [or ought, or is
und to be reverenc. d,] piis cunctis
e ca of all godly [or religious] per

sons Postremū last of all om-
nia u finita all words ending
in u, producuntur are made
long: ut, as, manū the abla-
tive case of manus an hand,
genū a knee, amatū to be lo-
ved, diū a long time, [of long
time or continuance.]

*Finis Grammatices, the End of
the Grammar.*

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W. L. C. M.
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RECUM FORUM
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